

PROBABILITIES.
Fair and Cold.

McGill Daily



"DAILY" PHONES.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1916.

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SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING TO-DAY

HONOR ROLL OF ARTS STUDENTS

Arts Undergrad. Moves Towards Preparation of List.

NEW PRESIDENT HEARD.

Request for Shifting of Examination Dates Causes Discussion.

The Faculty of Arts is at last to have a Roll of Honor of students of the Faculty who are on active service. The matter was brought up at the regular meeting of the Society held in room 7 yesterday, and met with the unanimous approval of the members of the society. The secretary was instructed after some discussion to prepare such a Roll of Honor and have it hung in a prominent position in the building. It was stated that Arts, of all the Faculties of the University, had the largest number of students on active service in proportion to the size of its registration.

The meeting was called for the purpose of inaugurating the newly elected President of the Society, Peter A. G. Clark, Arts '17. Mr. Clark was introduced by the retiring President, C. Russell McKenzie, Arts '16. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. McKenzie for his invaluable services to the Undergraduate Society during the past year. Mr. Clark briefly expressed his appreciation of the honor which had been conferred upon him and referred in the highest terms to the work which had been done by Mr. McKenzie.

The matter of arranging for the cancellation of examinations upon Good Friday was introduced by J. P. Callaghan, Arts '18. After considerable discussion it was decided that the Faculty be informed of the desire of the Undergraduate Society that the examinations scheduled for April 21 be deferred until April 28 or some other date suitable to the Faculty.

SPEAKING CONTEST FOR DELTA SIGMA

Three Speakers from Each Class Will Try to Capture the Cup.

This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, there will be a meeting of the Delta Sigma Society, which will take the form of a Public Speaking Contest. Three speakers have been chosen as representatives from each class. The year winning the contest gains a point towards the Inter-year Trophy. There is also an individual cup given for the best speaker.

Miss Cameron, Dr. McMillan and Professor Slack have kindly consented to act as judges.

FRANK COMMON NEW PRESIDENT

Donald C. Smelzer New President of Track Club.

A FAIR VOTE WAS POLLED

The Total Number Was 581 Out of a Possible Total of 902.



FRANK B. COMMON,
(Law '17.)

As a result of the voting yesterday, Frank B. Common, J.A., Law '17, is the new President of the Students' Society, and Donald C. Smelzer is the new President of the Track Club.

Mr. Common, who was elected by a majority of 171 over Eric A. Cushing, Science '17, who polled 202 votes to the successful candidate's 373, has long been extremely active and energetic in college affairs, and ever since his entrance to Arts 1909 has shown exceptional ability in everything he has taken up. Besides being eminently successful in his scholastic pursuits, Mr. Common acted as President to his class twice, as Vice-President of the Arts Undergraduates' Society once, besides being on numerous other boards and teams in the University. Sport has seen Mr. Common in class football and hockey struggles, while the intercollegiate football championships have been affected by Mr. Common's able leading of the Routers' Club.

Mr. Common has thus shown himself to be a person fit and suitable for his new position, and, judging by his past experience and enthusiasm in student activities, he should make a

(Continued on Page 3.)

NO REFORM CUP CONTEST

ESTIMATED SURPLUS OF \$1852.37 RESULT OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF STUDENTS' COUNCIL FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

The semi-annual meeting of the Students' Society will be held in the lounge room of the McGill Union at 4.30 this afternoon, when reports of the various student activities under the control of the Executive Council of the Society will be presented and the newly-elected president, Frank B. Common, will be introduced.

Repeated efforts on the part of the Students' Council to secure the annual suspension of lectures from the University authorities have been unsuccessful and it is for this reason that the late hour has been set for the meeting.

A statement showing an estimated surplus of \$1,852.37 on the year's financial transactions will be presented in detail. This statement will include the activities of the various organizations under the control of the Council, viz.: the rugby club, the hockey club, track club, athletic association, boxing, wrestling and fencing club, basketball club, barrier club, tennis club, campus rink, literary and debating society, students' orchestra, McGill Daily, supply room, mandolin club.

An actual statement to February

29, 1916, will also be presented as follows:

	Excess Receipts	Excess Disbursements
Rugby Club		\$ 23.35
Hockey Club		21.05
Track Club		42.19
Athletic Association		77.00
Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing Club		4.00
Basketball Club		1.00
Harrier Club		15.79
Tennis Club		128.43
Campus Rink		39.07
Literary and Debating		9.95
Orchestra		2379.35
McGill Daily	41.25	
Supply Room	26.35	
Bank Interest		100.00
Auditors' Fees	3000.00	
Universal Fees		549.96
Office Expenses		338.18
Excess Disbursements		\$2444.83
		\$3444.83

The above statement shows the actual transactions up to and including the 29th of February, 1916. Further transactions till June 30th, 1916 (the close of the fiscal year) are estimated as follows:—

Accounts Receivable	\$4990.40
Accounts Payable	2739.85
Leaving an Estimated Surplus of	\$1852.37

DR. KRIEBLE AT CHEM. SOCIETY

"Dynamics of Enzyme Action" is Subject of Paper.

VAN SLYKE'S WORK.

Members of the Forestry Products Laboratory Elected to Chemical Society.

The regular meeting of the McGill Chemical Society was held yesterday afternoon in the Chemistry Building. In the absence of the president, Prof. Evans, the vice-president, took the chair. Dr. Bates, Mr. Bryant, and Mr. Hovey of the Forest Products Lab., were elected members of the society. Prof. Evans then called on Dr. V. K. Kriebie to present his paper on "The Dynamics of Enzyme Action."

The speaker began by giving a short elementary explanation of the nature of enzyme. An enzyme can be defined as an animal or vegetable substance which can accelerate certain chemical reactions. Enzymes are colloids and are very hard to purify for this reason.

The speaker then reviewed a recent paper by Armstrong on the theory of enzyme action. Armstrong supposed that an enzyme particle consisted of a large colloid particle, to which was attached a chain with an amino group and a carboxyl group at the end. The colloid particle with the amino group is called the "acceptor," and is supposed to be identical, or at least similar in constitution to the substance which the enzyme can hydrolyse. The water condenses on the surface of the colloid particle, and is thus rendered more active. The "agent" is contained by the carboxyl group, and tends to bring the water and the substance to be hydrolysed into more intimate contact. Armstrong further supports his theory by showing that the effect of the products of hydrolysis on the enzyme can be explained by this theory. He did not consider that enzyme action could be explained by the law of mass action.

Dr. Kriebie then described some recent work by Van Slyke, who investigated the effect of enzymes on the velocity of decomposition of urea into ammonia and carbon dioxide. The speaker first showed a set of tables which showed that the rate of decomposition increased with increasing concentration of the urea, until at a definite small value the rate became constant for all higher concentrations of urea, the concentration of the enzyme being constant and of low value. He also showed that the rate was directly proportional to the enzyme concentration under these conditions. These results seemed to point to the fact that a distinct chemical combination first took place between the urea and the enzyme, this complex subsequently breaking down into the original enzyme, ammonia and carbon dioxide. On this assumption, Van Slyke deduced an equation based on the law of mass action, giving the relation between the rate of decomposition of the urea and the

(Continued on Page 3.)

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McGill Daily

THE ONLY COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA.

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

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NEWS EDITOR IN CHARGE

P. A. G. Clark, Associate Editors—A. B. Hawthorne, M. C. Walsh.

Respite

With the election of a new President of the Students' Society, the University as a whole will be reminded at the same time of the outgoing President, and in this short retrospect of the completed term of Arthur S. Lamb, the McGill Daily, as the official organ of the Undergraduate body, would like to embody the universal gratitude and appreciation that is felt by the members of that Society whom Mr. Lamb has served so admirably.

Everybody, on looking back over the past year, will realize the peculiar difficulty of the task which Mr. Lamb is now leaving. There have been times when the utmost tact, not to say diplomacy, was indispensable to grapple with some critical situations which rose from the irritable condition of the college mind, and at none of those times did the cheerful word of our retiring President fail to smooth and adjust the difficulties.

But not only has "Dad" Lamb's work been worthy of high praise for its quality; the quantity of it is still more wonder-inspiring. Few in McGill have any real conception of what this man has done in every activity that the college touches. As President of the Council, of course, he was supposed to have his finger on every pulse beating inside the University walls, but he did far more than merely feel the pulse. He himself usually managed to be on hand to keep the flagging energy going, and to increase it still more by his added work.

No one probably noticed the little man who followed the line of students around the city of Montreal on the eve of the inter-year sports, while they woke the echoes and frightened the stars, but when in front of the Union, His Satanic Majesty was just about to get in some good work for idle zealots, it was Arts' voice which outlined quite decisively enough the closing scenes of the comedy, and then sent the mob home.

No one thinks of the labor expended in getting the Wicksteed competition put through more successfully every year, from rounding up and training the competitors, to getting the account of it properly announced in the Daily's columns, but this is only another of the multitude of activities in which Mr. Lamb engages.

Any one of the few who have been to the now famous open meetings of the Students' Council will know how expeditiously and capably the President can do business. He knows the secret of saving, or rather making, time, and he uses it well. Then one only has to recall the turbulence of the general meetings and think of the soothing but inflexible way in which "Dad" meets the hectic offerings of suddenly inspired orators.

There is one thing that he gets very annoyed at the thought of, and that is the indifference, even torpor, of many college men who will not and never will take any interest in their university life. This evil, "Dad" Lamb has always worked in his own indefatigable manner to decrease at least, and in some quarters has obtained his object.

This is only a very inadequate sketch of the debt that the Students' Society owes to its President. It has been an important and onerous position, but never once has Mr. Lamb shown himself anything but absolutely competent to support it. Not the least of his achievements has been the perfectly unassuming, almost stealthy manner in which he has ever held the interests of the students before him and continually endeavored to further those interests.

Prospice

There is no need really to introduce the new President of the Students' Society. One only has to glance over Mr. Common's past college record to see at once the deep and wide interest that he has always taken in almost every branch of activity that McGill offers.

The times ahead are sufficiently rocky and dim for the most satisfied pessimist, but the Society need not in any way fear the changing of pilots as a risky step. Frank Common is known throughout McGill, and has been for a long time, so that it is no stranger that now comes to take the most important and honorable position in the whole Undergraduate realm.

A hearty welcome may be extended to our new President, and the brightest hopes be entertained for the coming season of the Council under his leadership.

AMBULANCE CORPS ACROSS

9th Ambulance Corps and 35th Field Artillery from Sherbrooke Reach England.

The No. 9 Field Ambulance, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Peters, with Major Bazin second in command, and the 35th Battery, C. F. A., from Sherbrooke, commanded by Major Fletcher, have both arrived in England. The Field Ambulance was chiefly recruited in Montreal during the last few months, but included a draft of 100 men and some officers of A Section No. 2 Field Ambulance.

The officers, in addition to those named, are: Major W. B. Howell, Captains H. M. Eyles, J. C. Tuill, D. Waterson, F. J. Tees, A. Ross and G. MacLachlan, with Lieut. J. C. Pratt as quartermaster.

HISTORY OF CORFU ISLAND

Has Been Subject to Incessant Change of Ownership.

LITTLE IDEA OF PEACE.

Has Come Under the Rule of Nearly all the European Nations.

The history of Corfu is very closely associated with that of the mainland coast, from which it is separated by only a narrow strip of water varying in breadth from less than two to about 14 miles. If it is true, as some one has remarked, that "a country without a history is a happy one," then by the law of reversal the lot of the Corfiot has been the opposite, for history records of this island one incessant change of ownership.

Rome, Venice, Genoa and Naples each in turn has claimed possession of the island, only to leave it under the sway of some other power, forming as it does a veritable "Tom Tiddler's ground" for the nations of the world. Of old the Adriatic breezes unfolded the standards of Hungary, Bosnia and England over her towers, but the invasions and occupation of the latter country were of a peaceful nature, for it was in the year 1192 that Richard the Lion-hearted landed at Corfu on his voyage from Palestine, and the forces of the fifth Crusade were welcomed to the island after the capture of Zara.

Before the British flag was again seen upon these shores 600 years had passed, bringing with them one endless succession of struggle against marauders of every description, from the famous corsair Barbarossa, who ravaged the city in 1537, to the Turk, who occupied the island only for short periods.

Not till the year 1815 did Corfu learn the meaning of the word peace; and it was then that the republic of the Ionian islands was once again revived and placed under the protection of Great Britain—Corfu being its administrative capital until in 1864 the protectorate was resigned in favor of Greece, to which monarchy the island now belongs.

Such is briefly the history of the island, but what can be said of the characteristics of a people comprised of such heterogeneous elements? Is it any wonder that there are few marked characteristics to which to point, and that such as there are do not add to the credit of the islanders.

As with the Albanians, so with the Corfiots, centuries of government apparently sought no other object than the extortion of taxes, and the effect of such action is apparent among the people to-day. The olives are merely left to grow, and the vineyards but poorly cultivated; while the vintage is not a lively and picturesque scene, as in other countries, and certain Corfu products are but little appreciated, notwithstanding the fact that the island is endowed with a splendid climate, and a soil of unsurpassed fertility.

With a population of nearly 30,000 inhabitants, the city of Corfu when viewed from a distance is distinctly picturesque, but as a prominent guide book remarks, "in detail it is not to be praised for either beauty or comfort"; and indeed with its labyrinth of tortuous ways, precipitous streets and mean houses there is practically nothing of interest to the tourist despite the city's vast antiquity, with the exception of here and there an old mansion bearing traces of the Venetian period, which, however, have been much spoiled by modern "improvements." No visit to the island is complete without a drive out to the Villa Achilleon, built in 1890 for the Empress Elizabeth of Austria in the style of the Italian Renaissance, and purchased 17 years later by the Emperor of Germany. This edifice is situated about an hour and a half's carriage drive from the city, along the San Rocco road, and stands above the picturesque fishing village of Benizze, from which its three terraces and fine Italian statuary form a pleasing sight. Maintaining its reputation for change, Corfu is once again offering its hospitality to aliens and again in the past the British, French and Italian flags unfold to the sirocco, and the laws of the land give place to the laws of necessity.

And then it breaks. Somewhere nearby there is a deafening explosion. It makes some of the men crouch for an instant with the thought of an exploding shell at close quarters. There are three quick repetitions, and a French 75 battery concealed on the other side of the houses begins to shoot death at the Germans in their trenches over the hill.

Terrific Bombardment. Its sound is immediately lost in the roar that now bursts upon the ears, and it seems as though the drums must break. The world itself seems to be breaking apart. It is a fearsome din. The surround-

:: An Attack on German Trenches ::

There is something sinister in the incessant rumbling and clanking as the endless line of overladen vehicles bears into town. The train rolls in over the sloppy road from the horizon in the rear. Passing through the village the consuming rattle of chains and the weighted, drawn-out creaks of heavy wheels stifle the senses.

The soldiers passing along the road sitting at windows or standing in doorways feel an ominous tenseness in the monotony of M. and the murky, choking atmosphere sinks deep in the chest and suffocates with a feeling of an impending crash.

For the last four days the long line of waggons passing to the trenches with supplies has been doubled, and the soldiers say there will be an attack. The younger of the reserves of the famous Iron Division in the town six miles back would rather face it at once. The hard strain is printed on their faces. Among the thousands there is a little common speculation to relieve thought somewhat and the writing of many letters. The last mails have been big ones.

Close to the trenches in the last wreck of a town before the wilderness of utter devastation, the first-line men quartered here while off duty also feel the strain. Here it seems to embrace everything. In the air there is something that is not dust but that seeks to strangle with its heaviness. It is the result of the heavy bombardment of the last few days.

The sun through the yellow haze is sinking blood red. It has been thus for four days past. Sometimes a soldier reels across the road, unsteady with vin rouge, which thing is a rarity even among the soldiers.

Trenches Close at Hand

About half a mile to the right, through the forest of blackened stumps and torn earth, run the trenches. Fighting has been terrible here for five months back. In the last attack, hardly more than a week ago, a thousand soldiers were wiped away while trying to take the crest of a little hill now vaguely seen from the road at the end of the village.

Since then the Germans have been bombarding the first line. They are tearing yawning holes many feet across with mines, wiping trenches out of existence and all in them. When the mines explode the town shakes as though in terror. The men say that at present it is a land of gnashing teeth and the strain is almost too great to bear.

So occasionally, almost periodically, they lead or drag into town from the road that leads down from the trenches at the far end of the street, something like a man, struggling and with eyes wild and foaming at the mouth, saying wild things.

The soldiers in the town are gathered along the side of the road, still lined with occasional houses. They pass the minutes making little tokens, souvenirs for cherished ones back home. There is but little talking, and when someone speaks his voice sounds strange. There are other times when in the face of almost certain death these men are merry and joke on their way to it. It is the infernal thinking, they say. Sometimes a shell whistles over and breaks into the street. Then generally the brandardiers rush out of an ambulance post and picking up something in the road take it back with them. In a few minutes the soldiers forget about it.

The long wagon train pours into this town also. Here it stops and the stuff is unloaded. The drivers then drive their teams back to safety once more. If they are forced to remain here it would be different, perhaps, but the drivers are glad to get back again and lose little time in their work. To-morrow they return, but that is another day.

Suddenly come a number of canvas-bodied ambulances along the street. They purr into town one by one and pull up at the right-hand side of the road near a string of low buildings through some freak of chance left intact by the shells that baker their way into the town daily. The cars are drawn up with intervals between them in case of sudden bombardment.

Soon there is a line of a dozen ambulances, and more are coming. The drivers stop their motors as they arrive and keep to their seats, prepared for emergency. At their base in the rear a short time ago word was received from the medical division to be ready for an attack. The soldiers, seeing the ambulances, now know the time has arrived.

And then it breaks. Somewhere nearby there is a deafening explosion. It makes some of the men crouch for an instant with the thought of an exploding shell at close quarters. There are three quick repetitions, and a French 75 battery concealed on the other side of the houses begins to shoot death at the Germans in their trenches over the hill.

Terrific Bombardment. Its sound is immediately lost in the roar that now bursts upon the ears, and it seems as though the drums must break. The world itself seems to be breaking apart. It is a fearsome din. The surround-

ing hills roar and resound with the crash of mighty guns and the sky of the gathering night is filled with the continuous flashes. Guns of every kind now shoot death from every corner; the fields around the town are full of them, it seems. The place shakes.

Over on the hill the shells break with a glare of flashes. It is strange that men can live there in the midst of the crashes and the thousands of mangled grenades tossed from trench to trench. There is nothing individual now. Everything is lost in the terrific thunder, the horrible pounding, the swish, roar, tear and shriek that blends into a great pulse, beating swiftly and regularly, like the working of some vast supernatural machine of imagination.

It pounds on the ears, eyes, face; everything shoots through the head and numbness the senses. The soldiers standing around awaiting orders feel a sort of elation, a mighty sense of protection as the roar of the guns continues.

Evening comes on, and the bombardment continues. The Germans reply to the fire and try to exterminate the men in the first trenches, knowing that hundreds are gathered there ready to spring out at the finish of the bombardment. Come orders for more men to fill the places of those splattered out of existence.

The road now as far back as the eye can reach is packed with troops on the march up. There are waggons of every description, lumbering motor trucks jog by, staff cars filled with officers rush past, motor cycles and the iron-wheeled ammunition transports rushing up more shells to the batteries skid along behind long teams of panting mad steeds dashing along with the fury of over-exertion.

To prevent the supplies from reaching their destination the German guns now spout death over every part of the road. The ambulance drivers by their cars crouch low as shells burst about them. In turn they answer calls that begin to come in, picking up wounded here and there and rushing back to the dressing station. The wounded from the trenches have not been brought down. The fire is too hot.

Night comes on and still the bombardment continues. Then, as suddenly as it began, it stops. A straying report here and there, followed by the muffled explosions of the shells bursting on the hill, and for a few breathless seconds there is no sound. One catches one's breath from trying to listen.

The Infantry Charge

Then through the heavy, choking air comes a new blast of sound, sharp countless reports of bursting grenades and a din as of thousands of tick-tacks. German rifles and scores of machine guns wither away the French ranks as the crack men of the Iron Division spring from the first line, and, with the bayonets fixed on their rifles, charge across.

The distance is interminably long, seventy yards, perhaps, and it seems as though it can never be covered. They fall in heaps while those behind stumble on and also fall. Their distorted and yet expressionless faces are horrible to see in the greenish glare of the scores of rockets. These are the men from Paris and Lorraine, the best soldiers in France, doctors, lawyers, school teachers.

The French artillery again opens up. It is mostly the .75 guns now, because accurate range is imperative. In efforts to finish the men at the machine guns in the German trenches shooting from the batteries at least a mile back must be good. There are only a few feet to spare now, for the French are in the barbed wire before the German trenches, already scattered by the previous fire.

The German artillery also opens up and the soldiers face a wall of fire as they advance. They fall like leaves. It seems certain death, but still they advance.

"Dirty cows and swine!" they call out in front. They also yell with derision, for they are insane. They are finding their way through the spaces of barbed wire. Always they fill up from behind. Nobody knows exactly what he is doing.

Meanwhile, in back of the first French line certain of the connecting trenches are cleared and lines of silent men walk the other way with burdens. Many are priests. From high overhead a star looks down, very bright to penetrate the smoke clouds, and it throws a little light on wild-looking things, beings that shake and twitch as they are borne away. They are beginning to get the distance.

There is a place some distance in the rear where the wounded are taken from the trench hammocks and placed on stretchers hung from light two wheeled carriages. While the bearers return to the first line for fresh loads, another crew of soldiers bear the wounded away to the little town in back. Shells tear and rip open the earth as they stumble along in the darkness. Some of the outfits never reach the town.

The Dressing Stations.

Down there the reserves are coming up in a compact mass. They keep to the right of the road, for there is more protection from the shrapnel breaking over the town. The returning equipment train passes by on the other side, while other waggons bringing up fresh supplies take the middle. The brandardiers, pushing the wounded into town—they are now coming down in great numbers—get through some way.

The dressing stations of the various regiments along the street are taxed.

Rows of shrieking, moaning men lie on the floor. Excited brandardiers run about binding wounds, affixing tags and administering coffee or water, a little at a time, while the wounded cry out in their agony.

Steadily they are taken out, packed into the freshly arrived ambulance and carried back, while others return from the hospitals in the rear and fill their places. The last ambulance has been sent for except two reserved at the base town in case of bombardment, and everybody works at white heat.

It is the same at all the stations along the road. Comrades lying side by side sometimes recognize each other and give little moans. It is hard to stop the blood. The floor is sloppy with it and the sagging canvas of the stretchers fills with it. One can see the men palling from loss of blood as they stand there.

When the men die while their wounds are being dressed they are taken somewhere out of the way. As soon as the ambulances arrive in the town of the hospitals, some seven miles back, the bodies of those who have died in the cars during the ride down through the blackness are shoved away into a corner until time can be given to their disposal. Here and there are numbers of dead lying disfigured and mangled. With last strength some of these fellows have torn their clothes and pulled away the bandages.

The shaken nerves of the wounded, who, after months of the terrific strain of hoping for the best, to be slightly hurt, now realize the terrible reality of lives crushed forever, go to pieces. They say frightful and incoherent things. The troops going by on their way see the stream of mangled things coming down from the direction of the ghastly glare over on the hill and shudder for they are young men of ambitions, and from Paris. The shells break into the street, killing and maiming. It is hard to keep up courage.

Word suddenly spreads around that the trench has been taken. There is some excited talk among the soldiers and words of cheer are heard here and there in the dressing stations among the wounded. The bombardment has ceased and everything is quiet as though from dead exhaustion except an occasional report of an exploding grenade or the sharp pop of a rifle.

The Counter Attack

The French know the Germans will counter-attack before the morning to retake the captured position, and the reserves continue to fill the trenches, working tirelessly in the captured line to fortify themselves. There are few prisoners. These are huddled in back under guard.

Then it breaks anew. This time the Germans bombard the French trenches on all sides and an increased number of shells fall over the roads and in the town. It is a frightful night. The Germans come on this time in the fire of the French guns.

Late in the night—it is almost morning in fact—the attack finishes. The French were unable to fortify themselves strongly enough to hold the new quarters and they were driven back. They have not re-attacked.

It is a disheartening task to clear their own trenches of the dead and debris after the terrific bombardment. Heaps of dead and wounded lie out there in the open. In several days the shapes of things like faces will become black and later the eyelids will drop away, leaving eyes that stare at each other and into space.

Dawn is near. The air has cleared a little. There is not a sound except the crowing of a rooster, and an answering call from somewhere. Several bright stars look down, constant and unchanging. The night seems like a nightmare.

In the cold light of the morning some of the cases at the overcrowded hospitals still fill the entrances and corridors. Orderlies stumble over dead, dying and those who in utter agony are praying to die. There is not enough help for a rush like this. Doctors sputter around injecting anti-tetanus serum here and there, take the worst cases first, and orderlies do what they can to help catch up with the work. But it seems hopeless.

The air is filled with low moans. But it is the growing of men not in their right minds. To know the French soldiers is to pay them deference second to no others on earth. When possible they bear their pain as they fight—in silence.

"Old man, old man, have mercy on my misery! Mon vieux!" some one pleads. But it is hard to find out who it is until a second later the voice repeats.

In the town fresh troops arrive. The tension is relieved somewhat. It will be so now for several days.

Things Theatrical

"THE LONDON"

"Satan Sanderson" with Orrin Johnson in the title role was featured at the London yesterday and will also be shown today.

The production in motion pictures, made into scenario form from the original play and novel, by Hallie Erminie Rives, is the first release of the newly formed Metro Picture Corporation.

As a novel, "Satan Sanderson" sold well into the million copies. Later as a play, it attained a long run on

GENTLEMEN

YOUR SHIRTS ARE HERE!

Just what each one of you likes best. New Spring stock has been arriving fast and we are anxious to have you see it.

Different from any you've had before. The front is mercerized with silk stripes. The body is identical in pattern and coloring, but is made of shirting material—such fine quality that it is difficult to tell it from the mercerized. The cuffs are soft and the buttons are ocean pearl.

Guaranteed full size. The price is \$1.00.

Goodwin's LIMITED

AMUSEMENTS

His Majesty's
Mat. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., 25c.
Even., 25c, 50c and 75c.

THIS WEEK

GEORGE F. DRISCOLL Presents
The Comedy of Manners,

"THE HOUSE NEXT DOOR"
By HARTLEY MANNERS, Author of "Peg o' My Heart"

PRINCESS To-night at 8.15.
Matinee TO-DAY.

Quinneys'
PRICES: EVES, 50c to \$1.50.
MATS., 50c to \$1.00.

NEXT WEEK—SEATS THURSDAY
The
ALL-STAR FARIAN ARTISTES IN
FRENCH REPERTOIRE

VAUDEVILLE
ORPHEUM

Mat. 15-25 cents—Nights, 15-75 cents.
Old Homestead, Blossom Seelye,
Dorothy Quinette, Special Ballet,
Bert Melrose, Divertissement,
Goggin and Fox, Hecene and Baird,
Vivian and Co., Alexander Bros.
Sunday Feature Concerts at 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.

GAYETY
THE
Globe Trotters

with
Frank Hunter and Frankie Rice

IMPERIAL

TO-DAY

EDMUND BREESE

— in —

THE LURE OF
HEART'S DESIRE

Friday and Saturday:

BLANCHE SWEET

— in —

"THE BLACK LIST"

LONDON

Opposite Phillips Square

LAST DAY
ORRIN JOHNSTON

Satan Sanderson

THUR. and FRI.,
MARGUERITE CLARK, in

OUT OF THE DRIFTS

SAT. and SUN.,
MARY MILES MINTER, in

Barbara Frietchie

Connaught

OPPOSITE GOODWIN
The Aristocrat of Photoplay Houses

CLARA KEMBLE YOUNG WEEK

TO-DAY

"The Heart of Blue Ridge"

Thursday—"HEARTS IN EXILE,"

Friday and Saturday—"HIS OFFICIAL WIFE,"

Sunday—"CAMIE,"

Programme for this week.

Broadway and then enjoyed great

vogue on tour. Now in its new form,

a five part motion picture, it seems

bid to outdo either of the others.

"Satan Sanderson" is made in two

hundred scenes, requiring a cast of

forty principals and numerous extra

people, and over forty thousand dol-

lars was expended on the production.

This feature, along with another

one and two reel subjects, including

the new serial, "The Girl and the

Game," completes an interesting pro-

gramme for these days.

CIVIL ENGINEERS' SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers will be held at the Macdonald Engineering Building at 1.15 p.m., Thursday, March 16th. An illustrated lecture and practical demonstration on the subject of "Electrical Precipitation of Solids from Gases" will be given by Mr. Linn Bradley, of the Research Corporation, New York.

The subject is of great importance to every branch of the engineering profession as regards mining, metallurgical, chemical and electrical in-

dustries. Students are cordially invited to attend.

MANDOLIN PLAYERS.

LIFE IN 148TH IS NOT A PICNIC

Recruiting is Becoming Brisker
as Regiment is Better
Known Now.

"It is felt that a great many people in Montreal are expending a certain amount of sympathy on the lot of the men who are joining the regiments throughout the country," said an officer of the 148th Battalion, yesterday. "This sympathy is absolutely wasted."

"Naturally, the life of a private, from the necessity of getting him into perfect physical condition, is not on the lines of a picnic; but for all that there is a certain amount of hard work demanded from each man, still the surroundings in which they live and sleep are as perfect as organization can arrange."

"The 148th have struck on a novel scheme of educating those people who are under a false impression; and on Saturday next they are throwing open the Barracks for inspection, between the hours of 2 and 4.45 o'clock. The officers of the Battalion will be delighted to show every one over the Barracks, so as to give them information at first hand as to the good conditions under which the men are living at their headquarters, 197 Peel Street."

Recruiting is Good.

The result of the recruiting Monday was distinctly encouraging. In all twenty-two men were added to the strength, and out of this number only five were from out-of-town districts.

A report was received yesterday from Captain Hooker to the effect that over seventeen men had been sworn in Argenteuil County, as a direct result of the active recruiting program carried out there within the last few days. These men will come to Montreal next Thursday morning; and, as those who have already been enrolled from this district are a splendid type of men, they will prove a great addition to the ranks.

Fair results are being obtained by the active program of making each man in the battalion a recruiter; and it is felt that with the efforts of the special committee appointed by the Board of Trade, excellent results will accrue therefrom.

Monday there were further instances of men who have followed the example set by relatives in joining the Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

A very interesting enlistment is that of A. Howarth and E. Howarth, father and son, born in Blackburn, England, who have recently been residing in Valleyfield. Both came in Monday, and are now members of the regiment.

Others who joined are: H. E. Shirley, served five years with the Bedfordshires; his father served 21 years in the same regiment before him. He has also two



PRESIDENT SUSPENDER
NONE SO EASY
MADE IN CANADA

1917 ANNUAL

After due consideration we have found it necessary again to turn our talents to evolving another series of admortory sentences relative to the appearance of that great and marvellous intellectual achievement of the 1917 ANNUAL.

Everlasting retribution will assuredly encompass the feet of those who are too ignorant to know that the best way to spend two-fifty at the present critical time is on that absorbing compendium of University intelligence referred to above.

Picturesque Pasquinades (gentle freshettes and freshmen this is about equivalent to a quip or motto) accompany each portrayal in cameo of those beautiful and ethereal countenances which represent the mighty tribe of 1917.

Again our brains are all wore out but we expect you to come across with two bones and four bits in about three weeks' time.

NEUTRALITY OF SWISS.

Government Has Great Difficulty in
Keeping Men from Aiding
Belligerents.

Berne, Switzerland.—On the opening of the Federal Chambers, a report of the federal council regarding measures to insure the neutrality of the country was discussed by the national council.

M. Secretan said intelligent men could not remain indifferent in face of the struggle. There existed in Romanic Switzerland hatred for "no nation," but felt some uneasiness. He regretted Switzerland had not protested against the violation of Belgium.

Referring to the trial of Colonel von Wattenwyl and Colonel Egli, charged with aiding one of the belligerent groups, he said the people had no impression that the army was not observing the strict neutrality proclaimed by the Federal Council. On the resumption of the debate the German Swiss deputies defending the proposal regarding the granting of full powers to civil authority, declared the facts put forward by M. Secretan were not sufficient to justify the excitement of Romanic Switzerland. German Switzerland had never sought to Germanize Switzerland, where the hatred of Germany had much increased, during the last few years.

French and Italian Swiss representatives dwelt on the necessity for civil power being supreme over military power.

brothers and one brother-in-law at the front.

F. C. Dyson, whose father is with the Pioneer Regiment in England. J. Richardson, who has a brother at the front.

A. T. Shirley, who served five years with the Bedfordshires.
Thomas Fagan, Montreal.
F. Peterson, Montreal.
D. Legault, Montreal.
E. Edmondson, Montreal.
F. J. Benoit, Montreal.
C. Riley, Montreal.
C. J. Cartledge, Montreal.
R. C. Mason, Knowlton.
E. Cummings, Cowansville.
J. Hough, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.
A. Hunter, New York, U.S.A.
B. E. Lafar, Swanton, Vermont.
J. Bucher, Swanton, Vermont.

INVENTION OF THE TELEPHONE

Interesting Account of Dr. Bell's
First Discoveries.

WIRELESS 'PHONES COMING

Tablets to be Erected to Com-
memorate First Steps of
Organization.

Informal unveiling of two tablets, one commemorating the filing of the first application for a patent on the telephone by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell and the other the sending out of the first message over the wire 40 years ago, took place recently at the instance of the Bostonian Society. The exercises included a simple placing of the tablets at 109 Court street, where Professor Bell and his assistant, Thomas A. Watson, had their workshop in 1875 and at Exeter place, the site of the boarding house from which the first complete sentence was sent March 10, 1876.

Dr. Bell, the inventor, now of Washington, D.C., attended the unveiling and was the special guest and speaker at a dinner given in his honor by the Boston City Club, at which E. K. Hall, vice-president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, presided. The dedication of the tablets, at first planned by the Bostonian Society for the earlier anniversary date, was postponed to coincide with Dr. Bell's visit to Boston.

The story of the invention of the telephone is one of determined effort, repeated experiments and its accomplishment finally was the last link of a long chain of discoveries made by Professor Bell in the electrical field. For three years, the inventor, at that time an instructor in Boston University where he had been engaged to teach his father's method of "Visible Speech" toiled during his spare hours in the making of a nondescript machine unlike anything hitherto seen, before he succeeded in bringing forth even a faint twang from the combination of electric wires, discs and springs.

To other men that tiny sound would have been almost inaudible but to Professor Bell it was a dream come true, and from that time he bent all his attention to the development of the machine into one by which words could be transmitted. The first words directed to Mr. Watson who was working in the basement at the lower end of the wire were, "Mr. Watson, come here, I want you."

Speaking of his invention, Professor Bell once said, "Had I known more about electricity and less about sound, I never would have invented the telephone." But he was a third generation specialist in the nature of speech, and to him each word was of definite shape and had a definite action upon the air, so that with his extensive knowledge of speech form and his lesser knowledge of electricity he was able to accomplish what no trained electrician would have considered possible.

The telephone was first introduced to the public at the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia, which opened about two months after the machine had been made to talk. It became popular almost at once, as a result of the interest shown in it by the Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro de Alcantara, a visitor to the exposition,

NO REFORM CUP CONTEST

Entries Did Not Warrant the Holding
of This Public Speaking
Competition.

The Reford Cup contest, scheduled for this evening, has been cancelled. In addition to the fact that there was not a sufficient number of names received to warrant the holding of the contest, the executive has been for some time uncertain as to the advisability of continuing its preparations. Within the last few days information was received that startled the executive and almost compelled them to cancel the contest immediately. They decided, however, that, since the contest had been published as likely to be held, they would give the students another chance of entry. This was done yesterday morning through the columns of the Daily. Since no response came in additional names, the executive decided to cancel. While apologies seem due to those who had been looking forward to the contest, yet the executive feels that its decision under the circumstances was fully justified.

FRANK COMMON NEW PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page 1.)

worthy successor to Mr. A. S. Lamb, the retiring President.

Donald C. Smelzer, Med. '18, was re-elected with a majority of 120 over T. W. L. MacDermot, Arts '17. Mr. Smelzer is well known in McGill as a crack man in sports, and has represented his University against other colleges with distinction. He has been secretary of the Track Club, and has always exhibited a keen interest in college athletics.

The total vote polled amounted to 581 out of a possible 902, which is considered by leading students to be quite satisfactory, though not so large as that registered on previous occasions. Sixty-five per cent. of the students voted yesterday, as opposed to eighty-seven per cent. the last time a general student vote was taken at the Union.

The total vote polled in the different Faculties was as follows: Law, 46; Arts, 136; Science, 197; Medicine, 202.

The number of students in each Faculty eligible to vote is as follows: Law, 58; Arts, 177; Science, 325; Medicine, 342.

Thus, 79 per cent. of the students of the Faculty of Law voted; 77 per cent. of the Faculty of Arts; 77 per cent. of the Faculty of Science, and 59 per cent. of the Faculty of Medicine. As a general rule, the senior years of the University voted in larger numbers than the junior years. Especially was this the case in the Faculty of Science.

Mr. Common and Mr. Smelzer will assume office next July.

DR. KRIEBLE AT THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY

(Continued from Page 1.)

concentration of the urea and enzyme. The velocity constant for this equation was found to hold almost absolutely for all reasonable values of concentration of urea, concentration of the enzyme, and time from the beginning of the reaction. The velocity constant as calculated for the ordinary monomolecular formula varied considerably. Many puzzling divergencies merely observed in the study of the dynamics of enzyme action can now be readily explained by Van Slyke's equation.

At the close of the address a discussion ensued, and the meeting then adjourned, after tendering a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker for his very interesting paper.

who had previously visited one of Professor Bell's classes at Boston University.

Mr. Watson, who assisted Professor Bell in the presentation of his lectures on the telephone to public audiences, relates many interesting incidents connected with those first days of trial for long-distance talking, among the most amusing being one which eventually led to the invention of the telephone booth. In his own words, the story runs as follows:

"Professor Bell thought he would like to astonish New Yorkers by having his lecture illustrations sent all the way from Boston. To determine whether this was practicable, he made arrangements to test the telephones a few days before, on one of the Atlantic & Pacific Company's wires. The trial was to take place at midnight. Mr. Bell was in New York and I was in the Boston laboratory. Realizing the carrying power of my voice if I really let it go, as I knew I should have to that night, I cast about for some device to smother the sound. Time was short and appliances scarce so the best I could do was to take the blankets off the bed and arrange them in a sort of loose tunnel, with the telephone tied up in one end and the other end open for the operator to crawl into. Although the connections with New York were not satisfactory enough to risk an audience, my sound proof booth was a complete success, as I learned from a cautious inquiry next day. Inventors improved the booth later, making it more comfortable for the public but no more sound proof."

Just how much further the telephone may be developed remains to be seen. The invention of the wireless telephone has made possible the transmission of words from Boston to San Francisco and even longer distances without the assistance of wires, and experiments are still being conducted in this field.

A NEW PROCESS FOR GASOLINE

Hope for Cheaper Product With
Rittman Method.

APPARATUS DESCRIBED.

Process Kept a Secret so That
Public Will Get the Full
Benefit.

In view of the ever-increasing demand for gasoline and the increase in price of crude oil, from which it is obtained, it is important to know, says a bulletin issued by Secretary Lane, of the United States Interior Department, that an almost inexhaustible supply of oil may be obtained from the shale of north-western Colorado, north-eastern Utah and south-western Wyoming. This shale contains materials which, when heated, may be converted into crude oil, gas and ammonia. The high cost of distilling oil from shale, as compared to the cost of producing oil from wells, has thus far prevented the development in this country of such a greater source of supply will be utilized to supplement the decreasing production from the regular oil fields.

When refined by ordinary methods the shale oil yields an average of about 10 per cent. gasoline, 35 per cent. kerosene and a large amount of paraffin. The yield of gasoline from the shale may probably be largely increased by the use of refining methods especially designed for that purpose. The gas, which is a very good illuminating gas, will perhaps be sufficient to furnish all the heat required to distill the crude oil from the shale.

The ammonia is a most valuable by-product of the distillation and may be utilized in the manufacture of commercial fertilizer or other nitrogen compounds, as the market demands. The United States Geological Survey has examined large areas of the shale in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming and has made many distillation tests. Some beds of shale that are several feet thick will yield more than a barrel of oil to the ton of shale, and larger yields may be made possible by new methods.

For more than fifty years the oil shale industry in Scotland has been a very important one. It is estimated that in Colorado alone there is sufficient shale, in beds three feet or more thick and richer than the shale being mined in Scotland, to yield 20,000,000 barrels of crude oil, from which at least 2,000,000,000 barrels of gasoline may be extracted by ordinary refining processes.

The apparatus used for the laboratory experiments consisted essentially of an electrically heated furnace body made of wrought iron pipe 1 1/2 in. in diameter and 32 in. long. For a distance of 18 in. the pipe was wrapped with nichrome resistance wire, an insulation of asbestos being placed between the iron pipes and the resistance wire. A three-fourths inch wrought iron pipe was welded at right angles into the furnace body to serve as a container for the pyrometer point. Both the furnace body and the side tube were incased in a five-inch asbestos pipe covering to minimize radiation.

In the upper part of the furnace tube a perforated plate was placed, upheld by a thin rod running vertically through the furnace. The space above the plate was filled with steel balls to facilitate the vaporization of the oil entering the tube, the steel balls being purposely kept above the cracking zone of the furnace in order to preserve their intended function as a vaporizer.

At the upper end of the furnace a sight-feed oil cup of approximately one quart capacity was used. In order to permit the oil to flow into the tube, the pressure in the furnace and that in the oil cup were equalized through a small tube communicating with the furnace body below the point of entrance of the oil feed. As a result, regardless of the operative pressure, the oil was always under a pressure equal to its head.

The gaseous products were discharged from the furnace through a Liebig condenser into a tar drip, which for atmospheric or diminished pressure consisted of a thick glass bottle. The continuing tube carried the fixed gases to a gasometer, where the volume of gases generated would be measured. The apparatus was also connected with a rotary type vacuum pump when pressures below atmospheric were used. By means of a by-pass connection joining the outlet and the inlet of the pump the valve could be so regulated as to maintain any desired vacuum down to one-thirtieth of an atmosphere. When pressures higher than atmospheric were employed, a metal tar collector, a connecting pipe and a pressure-release valve were used. The gas generated in the furnace body was used to create the pressure on the system, which was controlled by the release valve.

The electric-heating equipment of the furnace body permitted the accurate regulation of temperature measurements being made by means of a thermocouple inserted in the interior of the furnace.

The apparatus under consideration is operated substantially as follows:

By passing an electric current through the resistance wire the reaction chamber of the tube is heated to the temperature desired for the ma-

RESULTS IN THIRD YEAR CHEMISTRY

Many Medicos Obtain Honors in
Third Year Clinical Chem-
istry Examination.

The following results in Clinical Chemistry, third-year Medicine, were posted yesterday:

Honors.

C. L. Derick, W. H. Campbell, C. W. Duck, S. H. O'Brien, G. C. Kenning, R. H. MacLauchlan, R. B. Taylor, L. E. Chantal, W. J. Keefe, Albert LeMay, C. E. M. Tuohy, W. J. Cochran, J. P. Fawcett, W. M. McLeod, M. W. Bloomberg, B. A. F. J. Donnelly, L. G. Hillier, H. H. Pitts, H. J. Robillard, R. F. Seaman, D. C. Smelzer.

Pass List.

A. E. Alden, J. A. M. Bell, M. W. Bloomberg, B. A. H. E. Britton, E. D. Brown, N. S. Burrows, J. R. Calder, W. N. Campbell, E. B. Carter, L. E. Chantal, C. G. Clements, J. R. Cochran, G. B. Cross, R. Davis, J. R. Dean, B. A., C. L. Derick, J. B. Dickie, B. A., F. J. Donnelly, W. R. Dowd, B. A., C. W. Duck, L. C. Dursthoff, J. P. Fawcett, O. M. Francis, J. W. Gannon, L. Goldfield, A. H. Greenwood, F. C. Greenwood, M. C. Hamilton, L. G. Hillier, W. J. Keefe, G. C. Kenning, Albert LeMay, A. C. Lortie, C. Loughery, R. H. MacLauchlan, W. M. McLeod, G. J. McMurtry, H. D. Morse, Bert Mowat, M. Nalhouse, S. H. O'Brien, P. H. Patterson, H. H. Pitts, P. T. Reid, H. J. Robillard, R. F. Seaman, D. C. Smelzer, E. E. Smith, G. L. Smith, D. C. Sullivan, H. D. Taylor, R. B. Taylor, C. E. M. Tuohy, J. R. Warren.

P.P.C.L.I. Sketches

The 5th Universities Overseas are about to go away. And every member is happy and willing for the fray. Our O.C. smiles with joy, though he regrets to see us slide. But who would be surprised to see him on the other side?

Next in command, Orville Scivwright is his name. An experienced cavalry captain by the way he holds his cane; He thinks a mighty lot of us, and we hope to see Him sent to France from England, with the rank of Captain-cy.

Then comes little Georgie, the eyeball of us all, Who cannot well be equalled in the whole of Montreal; He hails from little London and is clever as discreet, And uses his initiative for the protection of our feet.

No. 2 Platoon Commander, Edmondson's bright K.C., Seems a bit particular of the way he carries his knee; His strides on marches are severe and often we declare, He would fly o'er Mount Royal if his knees and feet were bare.

In No. 3 Platoon there's a religious atmosphere, The Rev. Mr. Reynolds at the head of their affairs; He holds meetings of the N.C.O.'s much against our will, Where dominoes and checkers are men in company drill.

Mr. Fennell of No. 4 Platoon, is encouraging co-operation, By promoting games, etc., but without invitation; He's at the further end, poor chap, against his great desire, Cheer up, Arthur Bertram, you lead when we retire.

Sergeant-Major Schell is a tall and stalwart Woodstock youth, Who at one time the members called, the company's clever sleuth; He does his duty faithfully and plays a perfect game, Regardless of losing friendship of those with whom he came.

Robert Curle McKellar, Platoon Sergeant No. 2, Is a retired banker. Who said, "This is not true?" But he's Scotch, I would not wonder nor doubt him in the least, Curle likes the girls, he buys them flowers, chocolates and sweets.

Gordon Gauld is full of fun and skis on our Committee Of sporting and such faucies as we may think necessary; His abilities may be brilliant, as a Theolog. he is fine; But to make friendship hamper duty, is out of the military line.

Gerald Ellis Reynolds, he has but little sway; Among our many sergeants he has the least to say; He is with us but seldom, but this I surely know, Is loved by all his comrades and popular where'er he goes.

Paymaster Sergeant Roscoe Smith is busy with the "Tupper," And has become unpopular denying guards their suppers; Fudge, Spence and Cosby will have to say adieu, There's a little yellow Roscoe, you are glad the Sixth went through.

LOST

A fountain pen between R.V.C. and Arts Building, with initials M. M. T.

SCIENCE '16.

The picture committee wish to remind those students who have not had their pictures taken that this is the last week in which it is possible for them to be taken.

C. W. RYAN.

CHEMICAL COLLOQUIUM.

The regular Colloquium in Chemistry will be held at 5 o'clock this afternoon, March 15, in the Chemistry Building. A paper entitled, "Some Experiments on Coal Tar Phenols," will be given by Dr. F. W. Skirrow, and includes a resume of some original analytical work hitherto unpublished. A cordial invitation to be present is extended to any members of the University who may be interested.



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The Royal Military College of Canada

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it accomplishes are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, sent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensure health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyors to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same recognition as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years, in three terms of 9 1/2 months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military divisions, areas and districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College Kingston, Ont.

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A NEW PROCESS FOR GASOLINE

(Continued from Page 3.)

terial to be cracked. When the tube and the small metal balls constituting the filling material have attained the appropriate temperature, the valve at the bottom of the oil-feed cup is opened, and the material is allowed to flow by gravity into the upper part of the tube at a predetermined rate, a certain number of drops per minute. The valve at the lower end of the apparatus is closed in order to bring the concentration of permanent gases to a desired point.

After the pressure has built up, the valve can be opened from time to time to release the excess pressure in the cracking tube. Hydrocarbon gases pass from the upper part of the tube, which constitutes the gasification zone, downward into the cracking zone where cracking and recombination of the molecules takes place. After having passed through the cracking zone, the reaction products are condensed and collected in a suitable receptacle, the rate of flow from the reaction or cracking zone being regulated by the pressure-release valve.

In the conduct of the experiments 400 to 600 grams of oil were run through the furnace. After the completion of the run the quantity of resulting oil was determined and the deposited carbon was scraped out of the furnace and weighed. The evolved gas was collected in a gas holder and its volume measured and recorded. Samples of evolved gases were removed from the gas holders and analyzed.

EGYPT WELL WATERED

But the Most of It Is Still in the Ground.

An investigation made by W. M. Mosseri revealed the fact that there is an immense quantity of underground water available in Egypt both for drinking purposes and for irrigation, which is now drained away into the sea during the period of low water and lost entirely, when good use might be made of it agriculturally.

The gentleman suggests that the subterranean water supply be developed, and proposes constructing a network of deep wells parallel to the coast of the Mediterranean, at a distance of about 50 miles from the latter. He estimates that the water drawn from these wells, and that is now lost to the sea, would amount to 1,500,000,000 cubic metres during the period from March to August, and that the withdrawal of this water would hardly affect the subterranean flow toward the Nile during low water, or the amount required by plants. It is claimed that the cost of this project would not be excessive.

BERGEN UNIVERSITY PLAN.

Christiania, Norway.—Bergen has decided to transform its archaeological and historic museum into a university. The donations for the purpose already reach a large sum, and one gift alone amounts to £30,000. As a result of the report of the commission which has been studying similar institutions in other countries, Bergen will also be the seat of the first commercial high school in Norway.

PROBLEMS IN U.S. SHIPPING

Senator Sutherland Voices Opinion on Proper Action.

A NEW POLICY PROPOSED

Not in Favor of the Prohibition of Exportation of Munitions.

Senator Sutherland of the U.S. Senate, proposes a new policy in regard to shipping troubles in the present war. He says that the rules of international law must first be clearly determined: First, that relating to the arming of merchant vessels for defensive purposes and the use of such vessels by our citizens for travel; and, second, that relating to the trade of our citizens in munitions of war. The rule of international law was that a belligerent merchant ship might arm for defense and might forcibly defend herself against the attack of an enemy, not an enemy armed in a particular way, but an enemy armed in any way.

"The proposition insisted upon is simply that when a new engine of destruction is invented that cannot be made entirely effective without violating the law, the law is ipso facto, automatically modified. Under these circumstances my own view of the matter is that the new weapon must yield to the law and not that the law must yield to the new weapon. If, therefore, a citizen take passage upon a ship so armed and lose his life by the sinking of the ship, without warning, what must be the contention and claim of this government? To my mind, clearly this; that the citizen in the exercise of a clear right has been deprived of his life by the deliberate illegal act of the belligerent government which sent the submarine on its mission.

"Others are welcome to their own opinions, but I can conceive of no other position for this government to assume; and unless it is willing to forfeit the respect of mankind by becoming a craven thing, it must be prepared to sustain that position at whatever cost or consequence. However desirable it may be that our citizens for their own sakes should refrain from travelling upon defensively armed ships, it is quite another matter for the government to advise or order them to do so. So long as he violates no law, an American citizen may pursue his business in his own way, even though it may be a dangerous business or a dangerous way. It is not to be presumed that he will recklessly or needlessly put his life in danger—indeed, all presumptions are the other way—and no resolution of Congress can possibly advise him of any danger of sea travel which he does not already fully understand.

"Nothing in the long run can be more certain to bring trouble upon us than a policy of timidity and vacillation. Such a policy is not in keeping with American traditions or spirit. It is the duty of a self-respecting nation to stand, and to stand firmly, for the rights of every citizen, however humble, against foreign aggression from any source, however powerful. If the individual owes the duty of support and obedience to the Government, surely the Government owes him the reciprocal duty of protection.

THE SONG OF THE SUBMARINE.

I nose along with the decks awash—
All hid by flying spray;
And carefully I search the sea
For ships on which to prey.
For none may know just when I come,
And none know when I go;
As quick as breath, as sure as death,
I send them all below.
Into her side my missile goes,
To wound her sore, and then,
Like frightened sheep, into the deep,
Drop cursing, praying men.
Sing ho! for ships I've met and sunk;
Sing ho! my hearties, ho!
A great machine quick turned to junk,
Gone to a grave below.
Where silent things weave in and out
And ragged sea-weeds grow.
I nose along beneath the fog
That curtains all the sea;
A slimy eel, all made of steel,
A thing of mystery.
For none may see and none may hear,
Nor learn my deadly hate,
Until they know the crashing blow
That shivers every plate.
As through her side my missile goes,
To wound her sore and deep;
And from her deck, a twisted wreck,
Her white-faced seamen leap.
Sing ho! for ships I've yet to meet;
Sing ho! my hearties, ho!
Pick and pride of some mighty fleet,
Gone at a single blow.
Down where the slimy sea-snakes creep,
Their evil eyes aglow

MIDNIGHT LIST OF CASUALTIES

Ottawa, March 15.—The following list of casualties were issued at midnight:

2nd Battalion.
Killed in action—Harrison Cleveland, Cranbrook, Ont.; James S. Steinburg, Cordova Mines, Ont.
Slightly wounded—John Hamer, 58 Oak street, Galt, Ont.

3rd Battalion.
Slightly wounded—Henri L'Ecuier, 557 Cartier street, Montreal; Edward M. Lindsay, Scotland.

5th Battalion.
Killed in action—Douglas Ruthven, England; Alexander F. Whitelaw, Scotland.

10th Battalion.
Wounded—Edmund B. Deane, England.

15th Battalion.
Accidentally wounded—Edward Milton, 60 Lisgar place, Toronto.

18th Battalion.
Wounded—Constant Bartolo, Malta, Lewis W. Moore, England; Lance-Corporal Arthur G. Daws, England.

19th Battalion.
Wounded, now on duty—Lance-Corporal Samuel Elliott, 227 Marlboro street, Brantford, Ont.

20th Battalion.
Wounded—James Rahmer, 224 Peter street, Orillia, Ont.

21st Battalion.
Wounded—Herbert A. Vanhatten, Walkerton, Ont.

22nd Battalion.
Died of wounds—Adrien Leblanc, 54 Morin street, Montreal.
Wounded—Joseph Simard, 1757 Cadieux street, Montreal.

24th Battalion.
Wounded—Edgar Andrew Mott, 83 Hutchison street, Montreal.

25th Battalion.
Wounded—Corporal Peter W. Walton, England; Sergeant Edward J. Williams, England.

35th Battalion.
Died—Peter Vailier, Trenton, Ont.

42nd Battalion.
Killed in action—John Smith, Scotland.

43rd Battalion.
Wounded—Thomas Dawson, Ottawa, Ont.

55th Battalion.
Seriously ill—Roy H. Metcalf, 300 High street, Moncton, N.B.

60th Battalion.
Died of wounds—Corporal John R. Morgan, England.

Royal Canadian Regiment.
Died of wounds—Lance-Corporal Eugene L'Ecuier, 1562 St. Hubert, Montreal.
Wounded—David McMurdo, Scotland.

First Canadian Machine Gun Company.
Accidentally killed—Ovella Ayotte, Deschenes Mills, Que.

Second Army Corps Troop Company Engineers.
Wounded—Sapper Lynn Wilson, Bassano, Alb.

6th Field Company Second Canadian Divisional Engineers.
Wounded—Sapper Allan H. Munro, 459 Reid street, Peterboro, Ont.

NEW GERMAN "WAR BOOT"
Berlin, Germany.—The German boot factories in Hellerau near Dresden have just placed on the market a "war boot" in the making of which no leather is employed. The upper part is made of strong gray or black sail-cloth, similar to that used by the military authorities for knapsacks, while the soles are made of thin layers of wood. The whole boot has been made waterproof, and is stated to be quite as comfortable as leather footwear, while it is considerably cheaper, especially in view of the present high price of leather. The war boot is made in 21 sizes, and the price ranges from 5.25, 5.50, 5.75 marks to 10 marks.

LETTERS OF ROUGE DE LISLE
London, England.—An interesting memento of Rouget de Lisle, the author of the Marseillaise, is for sale at the moment of writing at Messrs. Maggs in the Strand. It consists of a collection of documents, autograph letters of Rouget de Lisle and Beranger, the poet, dealing with the Marseillaise, the original edition of the "Marche des Marseillaise," illuminated transcripts of the words and music and a painting on ivory of Rouget de Lisle declaiming his poem to an assembly of his friends. Among the letters are Beranger's demand to the French government for a pension for de Lisle and the latter's letter of thanks for his first installment of the £40 granted by the ministry of the interior.

Printed for the Publishers—The Students' Council of McGill University—by The Financial Times Press, 333-335 Craig Street, Montreal.

MORE ON DR. LEACOCK.

The following news item has been circulated among the Canadian papers by the C.P.R. News Bureau:

Canada as a rule very quickly loses her successful authors to the United States—Bliss Carman, for instance, or Arthur Stringer, or C. G. D. Roberts—for the rewards of literature are greater there than here. But Stephen Leacock is still a Canadian citizen in spite of the international reputation he has gained by such publications as "Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town," or "Moonbeams of the Idle Rich," or "Moonbeams of the Larder Leacock." Montreal is his winter home, for he holds the chair of Political Economy at McGill University, but in summer he never fails to go back to Orillia, the little town of Ontario which is proud to claim him as her son. In the preface to "Sunshine Sketches," Stephen Leacock gives a delightful account of his early life, which only a sense of humor enabled him to survive. There are, however, many incidents in his career which are not recorded in this preface. The turn of the tide in his fortunes is said to be due to the lucky accident that the C. P. R. found it necessary to acquire the right of way through some land he had bought for a song. Stephen Leacock has the reputation of being as good an exponent of economics as he is a writer of humorous stories, and his lectures attract many students to the great University at Montreal.

SERGEANT'S CANE FOUND.

Found—Sergeant's cane with name A. Dunsmore. May be secured upon application at 138 Metcalfe street.

What's On

To-day

2.00 p.m.—Delta Sigma Contest, R. V.C.
4.30 p.m.—Semi-annual Meeting Students' Society.
5.00 p.m.—Chemical Colloquium.

Coming

March 16th—Society of Civil Engineers, Engineering Bldg., 1.15 p.m.
March 17th—Mandelin Club, American Presbyterian Church.
March 18th—Play-off Senior Basketball: McGill vs. North Branch.
March 22—Play-off Senior Basketball: McGill vs. North Branch.

ST. LOUIS WATER BAD.

Removing 253,000 tons of sediment from the water of St. Louis in 1914 cost 22½ cents an inhabitant. In the clarification process, which was used prior to the construction of the filters, 13,660 tons of lime and 6,770 tons of sulphate of iron were applied to 34,636 million gallons of water. Had it been loaded on ordinary cars they would have made a train 112 miles long.

WOMAN CIVIL ENGINEER.

Mrs. Nora S. Blatch, daughter of Mrs. Harriet S. Blatch, of New York, and a graduate of Cornell University, with the degree of civil engineer, has filed an application in the New York Supreme Court requiring the American Society of Civil Engineers to admit her as a member.

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

PUBLICATIONS

The Geological Survey has published maps and reports dealing with a large part of Canada, with many local areas and special subjects.

A catalogue of publications will be sent free to any applicant. Most of the older reports are out of print, but they may usually be found in public libraries, libraries of the Canadian Mining Institute, etc.

REPORTS RECENTLY ISSUED.

- 1085. Descriptive Sketch of the Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada. Accompanied by a geological and mineral map of Canada, by G. A. Young and H. W. Brock.
- 1165. Memoir No. 18. Bathurst District. New Brunswick, by G. A. Young. Maps not yet published.
- 1186. Memoir No. 35. Reconnaissance along the National Transcontinental Railway in Southern Quebec, by John A. Dresser.
- 1160. Memoir No. 17. Larder Lake District, Ont., and adjoining Portions of Pontiac County, Quebec, by Morley E. Wilson.
- 1242. Memoir No. 33. Geology of Gowganda Mining Division, by W. H. Collins.
- 1204. Memoir No. 24. Preliminary Report on the Clay and Shale Deposits of the Western Provinces, by Heinrich Ries and Joseph Keele.
- 1204. Memoir No. 29. Oil and gas prospects of the Northwest Provinces of Canada, by Wyatt Malcolm. Map not yet published.
- 1175. BATHURST DISTRICT. The Geology and Ore Deposits of Phoenix, Boundary District, B.C., by O. E. LeRoy.
- 1228. Memoir No. 31. Wheaton District, Yukon Territory, by D. D. Cairnes. Maps not yet published.

MAPS RECENTLY ISSUED.

- 1142. CANADA. Mineral Map of Canada. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.
- 2077. Map 51A. Geological Map of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.
- 1132. NOVA SCOTIA. Map 13A. Kingsport sheet, Nova Scotia, No. 84. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- 1208. Map 53A. Southeast Nova Scotia. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.
- 1181. NEW BRUNSWICK. Map 62A. Reconnaissance Map of Parts of Albert and Westmoreland Counties, N. B. Geology and topography. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- 1178. Map 22A. Larder Lake and Opasatika Lake, Nipissing, Abitibi and Pontiac, Ontario and Quebec. Geological. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.
- 750. ONTARIO. Grenville Sheet. Parts of Counties of Ottawa, Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains and Vaudeville. Quebec and Carleton, Prescott and Glengarry, Ontario. Geology. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch. Reprint.
- 1177. Map 21A. Larder Lake, Nipissing District, Ontario. Geology. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- 1244. Map 64A. Advance Geological Copy of Map of Gowganda Mining Division and vicinity. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- 1132. ALBERTA. Map No. 7A. Bighorn Coal Area, Alberta, by G. Malloch. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.
- 1260-1275. BRITISH COLUMBIA. Maps 54A-50A. Geology of the Forty-ninth Parallel. Geology and Topography of the International Boundary, between British Columbia and the United States. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch, contour intervals 100 feet.
- 1237. Map 62A. Nelson and vicinity, British Columbia. Geology and Topography. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- 1088. YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. Map 5A. Explored Routes on parts of the Albany, Severn and Winlak Rivers. Scale 8 miles to 1 inch.

Communications should be addressed to THE DIRECTOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, OTTAWA.